WALLACK'S THEATRE-S-" Moths." WALLACK'S AREATRS—2 MOUS.

3D AVENUE THEATRE—2 and 8—" Courage."
5TH AVENUE THEATRE—8—" The Duke's Motto."
14TH STREET THEATRE—8—" Fedora."

Inder to Advertisements.

Amusements. P. Announcements. Banking Houses Business Notices. Board and Rooms. Board and Rooms. Copartnership Notices Dry Goods. Election Notices. Dry Goods. Election Notices. European Adv's. Financial. Furs. Furs. Horses and Carriages. Hotels. Instruction. Lectures & Meetings.	8 3 Marriages and c 2 Mining 1 Miscellaneous 4 6 New Publicatio 7 1 Ocean Steamers 5 Political Notices 7 2 3 Proposals 6 Real Estate 7 3 Situations Wan 1 Special Notices 7 2 Steamboats and 6 Teachers 7 1 Teachers 7 1 Teachers 7 1 Teachers	7 6; 8 3 6 7 6; 8 3 6 8 7 6 8 7 3 10d 7 3 10d 7 3 10d 7 4 10d 7 1 10d 7 1 1
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New York Daily Tribane.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOV. 6.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-Admiral Courbet has been instructed to push operations in Tonquin. ---- Lord Lorae and the Princess Louise were entertained in Liverpool yesterday, === Lord Coleridge arrived in England. Troops have been sent to suppress disorders in Servia. === The Prussian Minister to the Vatican has demanded the resignations of Cardinal Ledochowski and Archbishop Melchers. Portugal has issued a circular insisting on its rights over the Lower Congo.

DOMESTIC.—The Governor of Virginia sent troops to Danville last evening. - A fight between a white man and a negro at Fredericksburg created excitement for a time. - The whaling bark Louisa was wrecked in September and six lives were lost. - The whaling season in the Arctic Ocean is considered a failure. ____ John Greening is charged by the Coroner's Jury with the murder Mary Churchill has reof Annie Cheever. = turned home with her father. — There is Demo-cratic opposition to the regular Democratic candidate for Senator in the XIVth District of this State. There is excitement in Dakota over the dis-

coveries of gold. CITY AND SUBURBAN.-Final preparations for the were made vesterday; Republicans were hopeful of earrying the State by 25,000 majority. = The canvass closed in Brooklyn with every indication of Mayor Low's reelection. Policeman Conroy, who killed Keenan, was committed to the Tombs. ____ The trustees of Columbia College held a meeting. - The steamship Rhein brought to port the officers and crew of the wrecked schooner Lotus. - The mother of the child Mabel Currie testified in the infant asylum investigation. A French Chamber of Commerce has been projected. Gold value of the legal tender silver dollar (41212 grains), 85.68 cents. Stocks generally were dull, but there were improve

ments in prices ranging from 14 to 4 per cent. THE WEATHER.-TRIBUNE local observations indicate clear weather, with slight changes in temperature, followed by increasing cloudiness and chances of rain late in the day. Temperature yesterday : Highest, 65°; lowest, 45°; average, 53%.

Excitement over the elections will probably be more intense in Massachusetts to-day than in any other State, except perhaps Virginia. The sole issue is Butler. From one end of the State to the other respectable people are reported to be enthusiastic at the prospect of suppressing this demagogue. In Boston, particularly, feeling runs high; but there is no likelihood of rioting, and therefore no need for the Governor to call out a regiment of soldiers to guard the polls, as it is said he purposes to do. The good people of Massachusetts know how to behave themselves even when they are excited. It is sad so much cannot be said for the Governor.

If he is at all sensitive to imputations upon his veracity, M. Ferry, the Prime Minister of France, must be suffering from serious annoyance just now. He was so reckless as to declare in public recently that Li Hung Chang, the Chinese Viceroy, did not approve the course adopted by Tseng, the Chinese Ambassador, in negotiating about Tonquin affairs. Tseng denied the truth of the statement promptly and emphatically. Now Li Hang Chang does the same. He declares that the Ambassador's course had his entire approval and that he never even intimated to the contrary. This ought to make it unpleasant for M. Ferry, for it looks as if Tseng was right when he said that M. Tricou's dispatch was sent to influence debate in the Chamber.

Among the cases decided yesterday in the United States Supreme Court are two of more than passing interest. One decision is to the effect that Congress has power to regulate all salaries over which it has any control, by means of appropriation bills and without specific legislation. This interests directly all Federal officers except the President and the Supreme Court Judges. The other decision is against no less a personage than the President of the United States; but it relates to acts performed when he was Collector of this Port. He made a mistake, it seems, in assuming, in 1876, that unwashed wool was worth as much as washed wool. The decision of course does not affect Mr. Arthur personally either as President or Collector. The United States pay all the bills of their servants under such circumstances.

There was no particular reason that we can see why the acquaintances of Miss Mary Churchill, of St. Louis, should give her the regular ovation" which the dispatches say she had when she reappeared yesterday at her

should be remembered, ran away from home prises in store for naval engineers. apparently because her mother made her practice several hours each day on the piano. The daughter couldn't stand that, but preferred to practice upon a washboard in the laundry of a lunatic asylum. This is, of course, principally a matter of taste. Other dutiful daughters have found musical studies as distasteful as Miss Churchill did; but happily their devotion to the washboard has seldom moved them to run away from home and let their parents' brows be wrung with anguish for months, merely for lack of a single letter. That was because these other dutiful daughters had common sense. The probable and sad result of this Churchill episode will be that a good many other foolish young women will think that now is the time for disappearing—to return finally and get a regular ovation."

The amount of political influence which the really alarming. Walsh, who was shot in of his ability to secure official favors. Bennett, a man out of \$5,000 within a week or two, has obtained the Democratic nomination for Alderthat the patrolman, Conroy, who killed a man so The appointment was a disgrace to Kenney, who proposed it, and to the Police Commissioners who ratified it. Conroy at the time was a criminal this ruffian was officially let loose on the com-Every vote cast for a Democratic candidate to- partments. day will help him do it.

REPUBLICAN DUTIES FOR TO-DAY,

New-York and Brooklyn to-day-to vote early himself and to see that his friends get to the polls. Not only are important municipal interests at stake in two great cities, but questions affecting the present and future welfare of this volved. Working together heartily for the the Democrats will poll every vote within their control. They realize fully that otherwise they are success upon the apathy of Republicans, who, Board of Aldermen. they hope, will not see how important the election is. Will any Republican by his indifference help put the spoils-hunters in office ?

One word to the citizens of Brooklyn. A vote against Mayor Low, or a ballot not cast, means approval of the desperate efforts of the worst elements in the Democratic party of your city to get control of the municipal government, now so ably conducted by Mayor Low. It means the total defeat of the great Brooklyn Experiment in behalf of municipal independence. Are you ready for that? Do you want a state of affairs in which your condition will be worse than it ever was before? If not, vote for Mayor Low.

Republicans of New-York! Your party expects every man to do his duty to-day, if ever, Reflect how sadly the good name of this city has been smirched of late by the disclosures of a stop to that by voting for the Republican cando so much for the sake of honesty and decency? Of equal importance to tax-payers is the election of honest and able Assemblymen and Senators. And finally, to carry out the many reforms which the people have commended and still demand it is of vital importance that our State ticket, headed by General Carr for Secretary of State, should be victorious. No Republican Nation will fail to vote to-day. Neglect of this "until spoils as do part." olemn duty may be followed by consequences so grave that we hope few thinking Republicaus will take the risk.

FLEETS ON THE CHINESE COAST.

The war now imminent between France and China will not be confined to military operations on land. General Bouet's force, when reinforcements arrive, will not exceed ten thousand men, and his chance of success in besieging Bac Ninh, Song Tai and other citadels will deironclads can operate in the main channels of to the upper courses of the Red River. The fleet now available for active service in Tonquin comprises three ironelads, two cruisers, five two torpedo-boats. Supported by so strong a not to have much difficulty in capturing every fortified post on the Red River delta, and in establishing garrisons as far inland as Hong-Hoa.

The advance of the French troops may be folby a body of Chinese auxiliaries and the difficulties of conquest and occupation will be largely increased. The French commander in cruisers to reinforce the naval division now in Victorieuse, four cruisers, one ganboat and two the scene of a naval demonstration, are formidable vessels, carrying 7-ton and 12-ton guns. resist the sustained fire of such a flect. They have, however, a navy which in fleetness, if not have not a single ironclad that can cope with such armored antagonists as the Victorieuse or the Bayard, but they have in their fleet of fortythree gun vessels a few powerfal gunboats carrying heavy artillery. These guaboats are described by Sir William Armstrong as making sixteen knots an hour, as carrying coal for steaming 4,000 miles, and as armed with guns armor. These vessels are small, but they carry heavy guns and are very fast.

gunboats, as they are called in England, have never been practically tested in a naval engagement, but they are rated very high by good indges like Sir Thomas Brassey. If they are manned by well-disciplined crews recruited from the fishermen and junkmen of the seaboard and are reasonably well handled, they may give so good an account of themselves in actual operations with the French fleet as to effect a change in the naval architecture of the not be interesting inasmuch as the Chinese are not good soldiers without foreign leadership. and the superiority of European discipline and resources must prevail. On the sea the Chinese order to increase its revenues. The Scott law will use English guns of superior weight and range mounted on a most ingenious floating | duces local taxation. carriage. The use made of these diminutive

father's house. This erratic young person, it so formidable, may prove one of the great sur-

IMPORTANCE OF THE ALDERMEN. The per capita cost of the government of this city is five times greater than that of the Federal Government. And while the expenses of the General Government are steadily decreasing, the excessive cost of the municipal government is rapidly increasing. Millions more are to be wrung from the tax-payers next year. This will compel a rate of faxation equal to above one-half the investment value of money It will increase rents and the cost of living; drive away manufacturing, and add to the burdens of the great producing and laboring classes.

This great wrong can be righted only by the election of honest and capable public servants. To vote for a man morally and intellectually disanalified for the duties of a municipal office, in order to advance the interests of a party, is ruffians of this city have at their command is to add to the evils under which we suffer. The city government is now under the control of Draper's rum-shop only a few days ago, boasted Democratic "bosses." They hope to retain "Shang" Draper's partner, who helped swindle | Board of Aldermen. To defeat that purpose should be the aim to-day of every voter. If the hold of the bosses on the municipal offices can man in the XIth District. And now it appears | be loosened the work of reform will be comparatively easy. With few exceptions the men brutally on Saturday night, owes his place on they have nominated for Aldermen-and whom the force to political influence. Alderman they will try to elect by every trick and device Kenney (Tammany Democrat) was his sponsor. | possible—are liquor sellers and persons wholly unfit to fill any office of trust.

By the election of an honest and competent majority in the Board of Aldermen, a great whose place was in prison rather than on the stride can be taken toward better government. police force. But he had a grip on Kenney and | That body will choose a member of the Board of Kenney has a grip on the Commissioners. So | Estimate and will be able to dictate the choice of another member, the Controller. These two munity. He counts on his political influence, officers constitute one-half of a Board which has we suppose, to get himself out of this scrape. | control over the appropriations for all the de-

Eminent citizens and ex-officials testified before a Senate Committee in 1881 that onethird of the money wrung from the tax-payers Two duties rest upon every Republican in of this city is either wasted or fraudulently spent. Since that time the municipal expenses have increased several millions of dollars. The departments are honeycombed with fraud, evidence of which is continually coming to light. Every voter contributes a share of the money-State and the country at large are in-directly or indirectly-which is wasted and stolen. To drive out these partisan manipulatime being, and hungry for place and power, tors and end this extravagant, reckless and corrupt rule, should be the aim to-day then of every voter. In no way can that be more effectively defeated. Next to a large vote they count for done than by changing the character of the

A HINT TO THE MANNING MACRINE. It is gravely proposed that the word "obey be struck out of the marriage service. Many elergymen never use it; many who do have indicated their willingness to drop it.

line during the canvass just closed.

like that sort of a pledge.

TEMPERANCE IN THE WEST.

The temperance question kept to the front, even in the closing days of the campaign. Prohibitionist workers claimed 50,000 votes for pend largely upon the efficiency of the fleet. As their ticket in New-York-a claim which the the high-water season has not yet passed, the returns are likely to turn to ridicule. In Missouri, encouraged by the extraordinary vote in the delta, and the smaller vessels can penetrate | Ohio, they have been organizing with the avowed purpose of foreing all candidates to declare themselves on the subject of submitting a Prohibition amendment to the people. In Iowa gunboats, four sloops, six dispatch-boats and and Ohio, citizens are already looking forward with deep interest to the sessions of the Legisnaval division, the French commander ought latures, which will begin in a few weeks, and which, in both States, bid fair to be more or less disturbed by temperance agitation.

The situation in Iowa is extremely interesting. The Republicans, by a promise made in owed by an intracdiate declaration of war from | their platform, stand pledged to carry out in Pekin. The Black Flags will then be reinforced | legislation the principles of the Prohibition amendment to the Constitution which the courts declared void because of informality in its adoption. But they have a bare majority of that event will naturally send his ironclads and | three or four in the lower house, and influential Republican papers in the West are warning the Chinese waters, which includes the ironclad party leaders that, on an attempt to pass a prohibitory law, they will probably find themselves dispatch-boats. The ironclads available for unable to hold their majority, and so may not service in the harbor of Canton, or at any other | achieve either a prohibition or a restriction of point on the seaboard that may be selected as | the liquor traffic. The reduction of the Republican majority in the lower house from fortyeight to almost nothing was undoubtedly due The Chinese have no fortifications which can to the feeling aroused against the party by its identification with prohibition. If the Republicans should conclude that it was not in their in fighting power, is not to be despised. They | power to pass a prohibitory law, and should instead make a stringent restriction law, all reasonable people would be ready to admit that they had fulfilled their pledges to the best of their ability. All those who are not devoted to the idea of absolute prohibition would probably agree that such action would do far more, in practical result, for temperance than an attempt to suppress the traffic. If the State should capable of piercing eighteen inches of iron adopt the Illinois system or the Scott law of Ohio, it would be found, at the end of a year's trial, that the liquor trade had been curtailed The fighting qualities of these Greek-letter | and the public revenues increased; whereas if a | applause fairly lifted the roof from its fastenings. prohibitory law should be passed, the permanent effect of it would not be to diminish in- " "Mutual Confidence Necessary to Happiness in the temperance, whatever the temporary effect might be. The Illinois law combines local option and a high tax fixed by the State law for licenses wherever they are granted. Temperance sentiment in Iowa runs strong enough to best pensive, interest to one Mr. Seib, of Pennsyljustify a very high tax. A thousand dollars has vania. Prompted by fear of burglars, Mr. Seib took been suggested, as against \$200 aunual tax for the sale of whiskey and \$100 for the sale of beer day. The land engagements in such a war will in Ohio under the Scott law. This would come much nearer prohibition than a prohibition law ever would, because it would be to the interest of every community to collect the tax in

vessels, which are at once so strong, so fleet and from that, in Iowa. It is estimated that of the stranger may not intermeddle. In case his library this and everything else.

300,000 votes cast for the Prohibitory amendment 100,000 were Democratic, and it is supposed that a large proportion of these latter votes was cast through sympathy with the feeling against free trade in liquor. The Democratic managers are doubtless under pledges to the liquor dealers to do away with the Scott law, though the latter are said to be making less complaint than they were. On the other hand, the Democrats run some risk in defying temperance sentiment, and it is thought possible that conservative Democrats may save the Scott law from repeal or fatal mangling. Some apprehensions are expressed that the Supreme Court may review the decision made some months ago, now that two Democratic judges have just been added to the bench, making the court Democratic. A case is now pending against the law. A decision against it would, of course, be an easy way for the party to get rid of the law without seeming to be responsible.

States in the West that are considering the possibility of Prohibition may find some interesting precedents in the history of the experiment in Vermont. It has lasted there thirty their power by the election of a subservient | years, and each new Legislature adds some provision to the law, which now contains over 100 sections of the most stringent character. The latest even empowers officers to enter private houses and search for liquor without a search-warrant. Nevertheless, the number of places where liquor is openly sold steadily increases, until now there is one to every 745 of the population-not counting hotels, clubs, etc.

MAKING THE MOST OF A RIOT.

The Virginia campaign is ending as it was intended that it should begin-with an attempt to rally the whites against the blacks. Just before the Lynchburg Convention was held in July, there was a determined attempt to arouse a feud between the races. Governor Cameron had appointed two colored men as school trustees, and this appointment, in spite of the fact that such appointments were by no means unprecedented, was made the pretext of a great outery against the blacks. The demand was generally made that the Bourbon Convention should "draw the color line," call for a "white man's government," etc. When the convention met, however, it was found that the Bourbons in the strong negro counties were opposed to such a course, because they hoped to be able to win negro votes. Negro saffrage did not appear to them to be such a terrible evil, if they could get some of the votes. So the convention contented itself with denouncing mixed schools and the appointment of colored trustees for white

In this way they avoided the danger of an anti-negro campaign, and now the Danville riot gives them just time enough to inflame the white voters of the State with a rare against the negro, before the vote is taken. The Bourbon leaders will make all they can out of the riot, and by their own confession they were Now if it comes to pass that "obey" must go eager to have something of the kind happen bethy would it not be a capital idea for the Man- fore election. It is less than a week since a ning machine to secure the word for the use of | press dispatch, alluding to disturbances in Halithe rank and file of the Democratic party of this | fax County, in which, according to the usual State? Of course it is the function of the Man- rule, only negroes were killed, and the whites ning machine to command and for all the rest | were only wounded, declared that the killing of of the New-York Democrats to obey. But now a white men by a negto would make it impossiand then a Democrat, not having the fear of the | ble for Mahone to carry the Legislature. It will Manning machine before his eyes, declines-has | be noticed that the privilege of becoming furithe brazen impudence to decline-to obey the our because one of their race has been killed by Manning machine! The result of this treason one of the other is strictly reserved to the has been that Governor Cleveland failed to se- whites. The negroes are expected to be serene, fraud and theft in the Departments. You can put | cure the confirmation of his Immigration Com- | if not grateful, when negroes are killed by missioner; that the Democratic State Com- whites. This is real slaveholder's logic. The didates, especially the Aldermen. Will you not | mittee failed to secure the confirmation of Tam- | Bourbon managers did not get a dead white many's primaries; that the friends of the man in the Danville riot, but they came as near slaughtered Parcell could not be whipped into to it as they could. The first report sent out was that three whites had been mortally Our suggestion is that the Manning machine | wounded. It appears now that two of them will compel each and every member of the party recover, and that one of them was shot only in who desires to maintain his political standing to | the hand, and that accidentally. But under the abscribe to some such pledge as this: "I influence of the reports sent over the State, in-"hereby take the Manuing machine to be my tense excitement seems to prevail among the who has regard for his own well-being, for "wedded boss, and I promise to love, honor and whites-or at least the Bourbons are doing their that of his fellow-citizens, of his State and the Nation will fail to vote to-day. Neglect of this "until spoils us do part."

"OBEY the Manuing machine in all things, at various points, that at Richmond being an the VIIIth and the Xth Districts, in which Frederick S. Why not assemble the Democracy of New- immense gathering of citizens who "affection- Gibbs and Ethan Allen are candidates, the Democrats are York for the purpose of promulgating this ately, carnestly and solemnly" entreated all pledge and of effecting a new enrollment under | whites "to take the part of their own race" it? It is a pledge that would take like wildfire | whenever the race conflict shall arise. It is an with the machine and with all Democrats that nounced that the riot will have a "decided effect" upon the voting, and, having in view the excitable Southern temperament, this can easily

be believed. The account given by The Eichmond Dispatch shows that the whites began the quarrelling. Of course the negroes should have submitted to any indignity, and then there would have been no trouble. But being men and having spirit, they resented indignities. In some instances they went even further and did a little quarrelling. This was shocking, of course. Only whites have the right to quarrel in Virginia, and the existence of a quarrelsome negro in Danville is a good reason why every white in the State should vote the Bourbon ticket, and why there should be a loud outery for a war of races from the Potomac to the Carolina border.

DOES CLEVELAND FAVOR "LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT'?

[Extract from Cleveland's [Extract from Cleveland's letter of acceptance.] The interference of of- It is not without hesificials of any degree, and tation that I write this, whether State or Fed- I have determined to do eral, for the purpose of so, however, because I controlling or thwarting see no reason why I the popular wish, should should not be entirely frank with you. I am not be tolerated. anxious that Mr. Grady should not be returned

to the next Senate. The culminating moment of the Brooklyn canwass was reached on Safurday right at the Rink, where Mayor Low confemptuously refused to dis cuss two questions, which his opponents, reduced to desperate straits, had insisted upon bringing forward. One was the question whether he had treated Chief Engineer Roebling as one gentleman should treat another; and the other was the charge that he was a millionnaire. His relations to the Bridge he explained at considerable length, completely vindicating his course, but he disdained to argue the pitiful question whether he had insulted a sick man and persecuted an amiable lady with vulgar threats diected against her husband. A vast audience followed him with breathless interest and greeted every sentence with deafening applause. But the loudest cheers were still held in reserve. "They say that I am a millionnaire!" Mr. Low exclaimed, with a fine feeling of honest indignation. "Well, a man's: man for a' that?" Cheer followed cheer, until the

Marriage State." It is not a remarkable effusion from any point of view, nevertheless we fail to think of anything in the whole range of literature that is better calculated to prove of absorbing, althe "precaution," a few days ago, to remove bank notes and bonds amounting in the aggregate to several thousand dollars from his safe and to deposit them for yet safer keeping in a parlor cook-stove. Mr. Seib neglected to confide the secret of his new receptacle for earthly treasure to his wife. The result of this breach of conjugal confidence was that Mrs. Seib, finding the weather chilly, thoughtfully owes its chief strength to the fact that it rebuilt a nice, cheerful fire in the parlor cook-stove. When her lord and master returned-but we draw In Ohio the situation is strikingly different the veil. There are domestic scenes in which the

does not contain a copy of Cowper's poems, Mr. Seib can doubtless obtain a copy of the work from the nearest book-store. Or it will be sent him from the publisher on receipt of price.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. M. J. Pitman ("Margery Deane") is again onfined to a dark room, with serious eye troubles. Miss Marie Van Zandt, the American prima donna, will not employ a manager, but attends herself to all business matters and engagements.

"A whale with a harpoon in him" is one of General Hawley's apt figures of speech-meaning, of course, Governor Butler on the stump.

The Hon. Franklin Haven will, in January next, resign the presidency of the Merchants' Bank of Boston, a position which he has held for half a century. He will probably be succeeded by his son. Escalais, the new tenor, who has sprung into fam-

by his singing in "William Tell" at the Grand Opera, Paris, is said to be phenomenally ugly. He is about five feet tall, round as a barrel, with a fat, unmeaning face and hair that stands like bristles all over his head. He is a native of Provence. The late Benjamin Gerrish, of Dover, N. H., was formerly United States Consul at Nantes, France, and during the war of 1870-71 did much to relieve the wants of the sick and wounded soldiers quar-

rian services was recognized by Kalser Wilhelm and saluted by the German army, while the bands played an American air in his honor. Mr. Matthew Arnold for a few days last week was the guest of Mr. Charles Butler, at his country-seat, Fox Meadow, Scarsdale, Westchester County. He left there on Saturday afternoon for Barrytown-on-the-Hudson, where he was the guest of Mr. Delano, son-in-law of Mr. Astor. Yesterday he went to Beston, where he is to deliver his lec-ture on "Emerson" to-morrow evening.

tered there. On the day when the treaty of peace was signed be was in Paris, and for his humanita-

Mr. Frederic H. Cowen, the English composer who has been announced as to conduct the perfor-mance of his "St. Ursula" by the Oratorio Society this month, is not coming to America for the preent. He writes to a friend in this city: "After all, I am obliged to postpone my trip to the States, owing to engagements on this side which I cannot get

Attorney-General Brewster has probably the most tastefully arranged office in Washington. It is on the second floor of the old Freedman's Bank building, looking out upon Fifteenth-st., Pennsylvania ave., and the White House grounds. In the centre of the room is an elaborately carved, flat-topped malogany desk, at which the Artorney-General sits, and signs his name with a quill pen. Mr. Brewster usually wears a velvet jacket in his office.

Mr. Spurgeon, the famous London Baptist preacher, is described as a brown-skinned, lowbrowed, big-checked, rugged-framed man, stout, of and unparted, beard and mustache closely trimmed, wearing a "Prince Albert" coat and black cravat, with nothing clerical in his appearance, but looking for all the world like a village blacksmith with his "Sunday-go-to-meeting" clothes on.

POINTS ABOUT CANDIDATES.

The regular Democratic candidate for Register has been assessed \$25,000. The expenses of his can-vass will be much greater; and, if successful, he will be bliged to contribute as much more next year to the Tam, many campaign fund. An honest and efficient adminstration under such conditions is impossible. Lawyers and can east a halo of romance over such a baleful comeverybody doing business in the Register's office, will be made to pay the utmost farthing that can be wrung from them. John Rellly has had no business experience except that of a liquor seller. Jacob Hess is a successful businman of much experience, and would conduct the Register's office on business principles. James O'Brien, the Independent Democratic candidate, is a man of the same class as Reilly. No voter should hesitate to east his ballot for Jacob Hess.

It is of great importance to the cause of honst government that the Republicans should have a maforlty in the next State Senate. The superiority of their andidates ought to make this result certain. In the Ist. District Benjamin W. Downlog, a dishonored Democrat is the candidate against James Otla, who enjoys the es teem of all his fellow-citizens. Every Republican and every honest Democrat ought to vote to-day for Mr. Otis, An earnest support should be given to David Lindsay, in the IVth District, who is running against John C. Jacobs. the agent of the pilots, and a dangerous man. Jacobs

There is an excellent chance for the Republicans to elect William H. Bellamy to the Second from the Xith District. George W. Plunkitt, his Tammany oppo-nent, was a leading officer in the old Street Cleaning Bureau, when the appropriations were wasted and the streets were uncleaned. The Republicans carried the district in 1879, and with so good a nomination as

Some people who ought to know better are upholding Timothy J. Campbell as a better man for the Senate in the VIth District than Edward McCue. Mr. pushing the worst of William M. Tweed's jobs through the Assembly. Is that a title to the support of hones; men !

A vote to-day for Edward Mitchell and Robert Sewell for Supreme Court Judges Is a vote to put on the benchtwo lawyers of thorough experience on the higher level of their profession-whose talents, character, train ing and surroundings peculiarly qualify them for a judicial career. There are too few Republicans in our lightest courts. Citizens who desire to support the best candidates will not regret casting their bellots for Mr. Mitchell and

The election of good City Court Judges ought not to be made secondary to day to anything else. W. H. To wuley and J. C. J. Longbein, the Republican nominees, re well fitted for the office. Mr. Townley has made no effort to push himself forward in this canvass; but he i of the material of which good judges are made

THE TRIBUNE has again and again shown, the overwhelming importance of electing a clean Board of Aldermen this year. We want usen in the City Hall who will strive to serve the city rather than fellows who crings when John Kelly and Hubert O. Thompson frown. James Pearson in the XIIIth, William L. Brockway in the XVIIIth and James L. Wells in the XXIVth district are needed in the Board next year. Fall to and elect them.

In the XIth District the Democrats have nominated for Alderman a man who is the associate of offence. This man, William Bennett, has made preparations to give out alleged Republican tickets to-day ing the name of some other person than John C. O'Coaon their guard against such tricks. Mr. O'Connor has made an excellent record. Every voter who does not nett should work hard for Mr. O'Connor at the polts.

Theodore Brodhead, Lucas L. Van Allen, Frederick B. House, Walter Howe, Samuel D. Poison, Theodore Roesevelt, Leroy B. Crane and Henry W. Hayden, the Republican camilidates for the Assembly in XXIVth districts, all belong to the class which makes good legislators. Messrs. Van Allen, House, Howe, Boose-Mesers, Brodhead, Folsom and Hayden to join them we headed, energetic, upright representatives from New York. That is the sort of delegation to send from this city to the State Capitol.

If the HIId Assembly District could be rescued from the degradation into which a Democratic maiority has plunged it, it would be a highly creditable achievement. Colonel William C. Church, the Republican candidate, is a citizen who would do honor to the district at Albany. His Democratic opponents are obscure no-Colonel Church has made an active canvass and

should see to it that they roll up such a majority for Isaac Dayton that no Democratic trickery can deprive him of his seat. Their duty to do this especially urgent because Mr. Dayton merits every Republican vote, and because the Democrats cheated the Republican Assemblyman out of his rights last year. No more rascally robbery has been known in Albany since the first New-York Lorislature met. No self-respecting Democrat can afford to support his party candidate in that district after

Shepard Tappen, the well-known Troy philanthropist, is the Republican candidate for County Clerk there to-day. Everybody who remembers how he used to look out for the Fresh-Air children as they swarmed through Troy going and coming, will wish him success in

THE DRAMA---MUSIC,

MR. IRVING AS LOUIS XI.

A wise French woman once said that "admiration is always impatient to put an end to itself, and is glad to seize the first opportunity of doing so." She was acquainted with human nature. Few persons can long endure to behold the success of others. There are signs in various directions that admiration of Mr. Irving would expire if it could, but the opportunity seems to be slow in coming. The renowned actor has now appeared as Mathias, Charles I. and Louis XI., and as long as he continues to give such performances as he has hitherto given, admiration, assuredly, must bear its impatience. Recognition of such brilliant efforts is a manifest duty. It ought, likewise, to be a heartfelt pleasure. This is a wide world. There is room in it for everybody. And human life is not so richly blessed with the refining and ennobling influences of intellect and genius that any one of them can wisely be spared. Last night Mr. Irving appeared as Louis XI., and was welcomed by one of the most brilliant and appreciative assemblies of the year. His fame is great, in this particular part, and it soon became evident that his fame is deserved. It was one of those exceptional performances that may justly be called great. It far surpassed that of Charles Kean in the same character. It was appalling in its truth and its power.

The character of Louis XI, comes to us out of history, and it was long ago immortalized by Scott, in his novel of "Quentin Durward." The play comes to us, by the pen of Mr. Boucicault, out of the stage literature of France; and when Charles Kean was here, in 1865, it was made familiar throughout this country. The character is hateful and the play is sombre; but the hateful character exerts the sinister fascination of potent and triumphant evil, and the sombre play is fraught with absorbing interest, because of the grisly vitality of this hideous character. Since, however, Louis XI. is repugnant (because mankind will soon hate what they fear), the part can never have a permanent success, and indeed, it is only endurable when splendidly shown -as it is at present.

It would appear to be Mr. Irving's method, first to conceive and assume the temperament of a character and then to allow the various attributes of that character to crystallize around that temperament and take from it their color and direction. diented the temperament of Louis XI. as that of humorous, grim, and bitter sadness, and with this he colored every attribute of the part. This course,— warranted no less by knowledge of haman nature than by the facts of history,-is both wise in policy and subtle in art; for by this means the character is elevated, and brought within the range of human medium height, with iron-gray hair, short, bristling | feeling-a feeling difficult to define, but one that would pity if it dared. The attributes of Louis XI, are anthority, suspicion, craft, jealousy, bigotry, cold intellect, sardonic pleasantry, and superstitions fear. He can likewise act with malignity, ferocity, and fury. These qualities, however, are blent with imperial dignity, a beautiful and polished speciousness, consummate worldly tact, and the histrionic faculty of being "all things to all men." It would be difficult to imagine a character more obnoxious, or one less susceptible of the investiture of even a fearful fascination. The actor who pound as this must possess, in a high degree, both imagination and passionate sensibility. Mr. Irving has not failed to consider that Louis

XI, is "born in the purple"; that he has long exercised the habit of command; that he is old and ill; that his mind is haunted, harassed and terrified by superstition; that his memory is loaded with horrors, and his conscience corroded with remorse, and, though malign and terrible, yet he is, nevertheless, a king and a man. These things he makes to be felt, and by means of these he lifts the character and invests it with an atmosphere of awe. You are not drawn toward him, indeed, by the compassion that his pathos inspires, at two or three points in the woaderful performance of Mathias. The voice of Mr. Irving, when, as Mathias, he recognizes a piece of the Jew's gold, and marmars (with such a world of bleak anguish), "not for them! for me, for me," will not, surely, soon be forgotten by those who once have heard it. The utter misery of this forlorn wretch, when in his lonely chamber, at midnight, and half stapefied with wine, he tries to dance, and to sing a gay song, keeping time to the dying music of distant revellers, was a sight too sad for tears. So, too, in the court-room, the desperate and broken man's mechanical reiteration of his single poor and useless defence-" a dream, a dream, a dream, a dream."-had an effect of dramatic misery most appalling and lamentable. These effects, when we look back upon them, seem even finer than they did when they were passing. There are no such human noments as these in the personation of Louis XI. Yet, by suggesting the spiritual isolation and personal wretchedness of this King, in association with his prodigious abilities, his humor, his piety, and his grand self-poise in the wide and turbulent political arena on which he plays his part, the actor has most adroitly contrived to give to him a sad and lonely as well as a baleful magnificence; zo that, while he never ceases to be dreadful, equally he never ceases to charm.

The strangeness and the eccentricities of Mr. Irving adjust themselves to this character, in his performance of it, precisely as they did in his assumption of Mathias. The execution matches the ideal. The part is full of abrupt transitions-from weakness to strength; from fear to frenzy; from deadly, implacable resolution to pious and contrito humility; from the easy mood of hypocritical humor to the sudden, hideous joy of triumphant malice; and this long fever of craft and wickedness and pain is rounded at last with a frightened and frightful death. All along the line of the part, accordingly, are excellent opportunities for this actor's incessant vitality and complex method-and especially for that picturesque mystery of mauner through which his magnetism plays, like the lightning in the cloud. The wan face, the dark and sunken eyes, the thick, black eyebrows, the lowering, evanescent smile, the rapid yet stealthy movements-all these characteristics of King Louis Mr. Irving has caught, to absolute perfection. His royalty is innate-precisely as it was in Charles Land though this is a monarch who cares little for the mere shows of sovereignty. and can unbend and be familiar and even jocose, for a purpose, he remains a monarch, in every instant of his being, by virtue want the XIth District disgraced by the election of Ben- of that indefinable but undertable majesty of character which makes certain men the superiors of their race. His peculiar locomotion and his still more peculiar elecution harmonize with the part and heighten its weirdness. The courage of Raphael, who could paint black iron bars across his beautiful group of the Angel releasing St. Peter from Prison, did not surpass that of Mr. Irving, in his utter sacrifice of symmetry and celt and Crane gave the clearest proof of their ability and | music to what he regards as nature and truth in octuiness at the last session. If the voters to-day send | the embodiment of his ideals of the morbid, the monstrous, the agonizing and the terrible aspects shall have in the Assembly a strong company or clear- of humanity, transfigured in the world of the imagination.

Much is said, and, doubtless, will continue to be said, about Mr. Irving's "maunerisms." It is a cheap and convenient word, and it seems to be freighted with a vast significance. "The Spanish fleet you do not see," says Mr. Puff, in The Critic, "because it is not yet in sight." Nothing solaces the puzzled mind like one of these comprehensive and final reasons. Yet it might not be amiss to remember that genius is a law to itself, and that its success in art is always the vindication of its Our friends in the XIIIth Assembly District | means. One of the greatest orators that ever lived was Rufus Choate; and, all competent judges whe ever heard him speak will testify, Rufus Choate's oratory defied all the laws that have been set down for the government of that art. So much was this the case that another great orator, Wendell Phillips, once referred to Choate as " a monkey in convulsions." The seeming chaos, however, had a ceutral purpose and a law; and the orator was always triumphant. Furthermore, there never was an actor, that attained to eminence, who was not as distinctly marked as Mr. Irving is, with personal peculiarities, Garrick sputtered like George the Third. Edmund Kean croaked like a raven. John Philip Kemble had chronic asthma and spoke always in a high falsetto. Macready stammered and grunted. Hol-